

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 9, 1863.

NO. 214.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellanea, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

May 4, 1863.

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7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Crane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, August.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

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But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 9, 1863.

[From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 30.]

## The Dogma of State Extinction.

It is rare in our country that principles of public policy can be discussed with moderation and candor, simply as *principles*, apart from the motives and purposes, inputed or real, of some who hold or oppose them. For instance, is the matter of the doctrine advocated by Mr. Solicitor Whiting, and by Mr. Senator Sumner, in regard to the abolition or the vacation of the State Governments of the so-called Seceded States, it has been very common for the patrons of this dogma to impute the opposition it encounters to a desire on the part of some people to protect slavery from the foreseen consequences of remitting the "conquered territory" of the South to Congressional government. That this is not a sufficient explanation of the opposition waged against this destructive doctrine we hope has been made apparent to some minds by the force of legal argument that has been arrayed against it, but if any one desires to see an embodied evidence of the fact that imputed opinions in the interest of slavery do not prejudice this question as it is treated by some who deem the theory to be very erroneous and dangerous, he can find it in the subjoined observations, made on the recent article of Mr. Sumner by the Hon. Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, than whom, it is known, there is in the whole land no more thorough-going hater and opponent of slavery. He says:

"It does not by any means follow, because the President has established governments among the subdued rebels, that therefore Congress should. I have never understood that Congress may do anything because he does it. Our subjects rebelled; the President pursues them with an army to subdue and punish them. The territory he cannot conquer; it is ours, and he only removes those who criminally hold it. He cannot subjugate and abolish the existing State Governments. He drives from them the criminals who now hold and use them for evil. All intervening power he crushes out of course. Meantime the usual attendants of war accompany our army. A commander, by the presence and force of arms, is the governor of all, civil as well military, within his lines. As his field becomes large, and his lines extend, his quasi civil duties become onerous and embarrassing. And hence the President has in several instances, as he had the most unquestioned right to do, appointed officers to relieve the commanders of this part of their duties, under the title of Military Governors. It is an office incident to war, and there is precisely the same power to appoint to it as there is to command an army. But this power can in no wise authorize Congress to declare the whole Government of a State vacated, and provide for that vacuum by its own legislation, though I cannot see why it may not provide, under what circumstances the President may appoint a Military Governor, prescribe his duties, define his power, &c., and so far from having objection to that, it might be expedient to do so."

"I notice one other proposition of Mr. Sumner's more important perhaps than the place he thought proper to assign it to. This: Slavery is dependent upon the State Governments; and, as they have fallen, it perished with them. Slavery certainly can exist only by virtue of State legislation, and it may be that the assumption that the same blow that demolished the parent Government has also demolished slavery, helped very much to the conclusion that the Slave State Government had ceased. Can that assumption be sustained? If slavery has perished because the power that created it is extinct, has not every thing else perished also that was created or authorized by that same power? This will not do. For while many rights can be acquired independent of, and in the absence of, municipal law, a still greater number, in our present state of civilization, are made to depend wholly upon direct legislation; and if a demolition of the legislative power can divest a man of one of these rights, it will of all. It has never been understood that even the conquest of a legislative power repealed the laws already enacted. They remain till the conqueror signifies his pleasure that they be abrogated. Slavery should in no event survive this war; but there are other less questionable means for its destruction than the view of Mr. Sumner need hardly be insisted upon. If sound, then slavery is abolished, and it needs no legislation of Congress to uproot it."

"After all, the doctrine that the rebellion has destroyed the State Government, where it exists, it exceedingly captivates, and many are carried off their feet by it ere they have examined the ground on which it stands."

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.]

## The Public Debt.

Washington letters state that the Treasury Department is preparing its statement of debt for Congress, and will report about as follows for the fiscal year ending September 30th. The statement, of course, only covers the adjusted debt, and does not touch unsettled claims:

Old public debt, interest 5½ per cent.	\$67,281,501
Three years' 7 3-10th bonds.....	139,996,950
Two years' six per cent bonds....	276,200
United States notes.....	395,924,360
Fractional currency.....	18,652,856
Twenty years' bonds, 6 per cent.	50,000,000
Oregon war debt.....	450,876
Certificate of indebtedness, 6 per cent.....	158,436,437
Five-twenty bonds, 6 per cent.....	256,059,231
Old past-due Treasury notes.....	41,000
Total.....	\$1,228,832,771

It is added that on the 1st of May, 1863, the average rate of interest-bearing debt was only three and five sixty-sixths per cent. On account of the large increase of sales of five-twenty the rate has been increased. It is impossible at present to arrive at an accurate statement of the whole debt.

An Irishman, who was troubled with the toothache, determined to have on old offender extracted; but there being no dentist near he resolved to do the job himself; whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, and being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, lighted it, and then ran to get out of the way.

**A Rebel Officer's Confession.**  
Capt. W. H. Henderson, late of the rebel army, which he has left, after two years' service, from a conviction that the cause for which he fought was wrong, writes to the New Orleans Era:

The trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, is conquered to day. The true, they may fall back into Texas, and make a show of resistance—for, indeed, it will only be a show—till they reach the mountainous regions in Western Texas, where they will keep up a bushwhacking warfare, till a want of the necessities of life will, in one year, compel them to sue for peace, and be willing to take it upon the terms of the United States Government, let them be what they may. A large majority of the Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. Mouton and Green and Spalt, will never cross Sabine river to go into Texas. I will stake my existence upon it, that two-thirds of Taylor's army deserts him before he gets into Texas.

There is a great disaffection among the citizens of the country, who, previous to the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States, were good Secessionists, are now as good Union men as they were rebels. They saw plainly that by complying with the proclamation the war could be brought to a speedy close, and the further effusion of blood evaded. But, ah! why did not the people of the rebel States comply? Gladly would seven-eighths of the non-slaveholding population have complied; but a proposal, or hint, of such a thing from any person, would have been the signal of death to him or her without ceremony. And then it would have frustrated the designs of Generals Lee, Joe Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Smith, Holmes, Magruder, Bill Yancey, etc. They all expect to be Presidents of the Confederate States; and before they would see the restoration of the Union—thereby blasting forever their political expectations for the future—they would see the soil of Texas crimson with the blood of their partly deluded and trodden down) people.

The same writer says that the Raleigh Standard has been revived. The editor tries to vindicate his course as opposed to the Davis mal-administration of North Carolina, and to prove that he has always been a consistent Southern rights man. He says nothing about a return of North Carolina to the Union.

**Correspondence About Morgan and His Men.** The Richmond Examiner publishes in full the correspondence which has passed between the rebel Commissioner Ould and General Meredith, the agent of exchange on the part of the Federal Government in regard to the treatment of John Morgan and his men. On the 30th of July Gen. Meredith notified the rebels that John Morgan and his officers would be placed in close confinement, and held as hostages for the members of Col. Streight's command. On the 1st of August Commissioner Ould sent a protest to this action, alleging that Col. Streight's command were "treated exactly as the other officers held in captivity" by the rebels, and adding that in retaining Col. Streight, the Confederate authorities had only followed the example of the Federal Government, which had "claimed and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefinitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon mere suspicion." Col. Streight's command were "treated exactly as the other officers held in captivity" by the rebels, and adding that in retaining Col. Streight, the Confederate authorities had only followed the example of the Federal Government, which had "claimed and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefinitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon mere suspicion."

The same writer says that the Raleigh Standard has been revived. The editor tries to vindicate his course as opposed to the Davis mal-administration of North Carolina, and to prove that he has always been a consistent Southern rights man. He says nothing about a return of North Carolina to the Union.

**A BIG CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.**—A very important movement is on foot, among some officers of the squadron which captured New Orleans, in regard to prize money. According to the appraisement furnished the Navy Department by Admiral Farragut, of the number of vessels captured by the squadron in the Mississippi, the amount to be paid to the officers and crews would be about \$750,000 for vessels alone. But there are other items of far greater magnitude, which are probably to be brought before Congress this term. The leading officers of the fleet think that the restoration of the mint at New Orleans, the new Custom House, and several other important Government buildings, as well as millions worth of Government property, are worth prize money as well as the capture of vessels. Indeed, it is said that Admiral Farragut put in a claim of twelve millions; but this is not confirmed. A very large amount, however, is to be apportioned for—say three or four millions; and a gentleman who has the matter in hand, informed me that if the money asked for is gained, the lowest share of any sailor in the fleet will be something like \$700. There is an evident inclination on the part of the National Legislature, and indeed on the part of the Government generally, to testify in some way their appreciation of the unparalleled valor of the captors of New Orleans, and it is probable that it will find vent in this way.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

**THE INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.**—The account telegraphed from a Boston paper a few days ago that the insurrection in St. Domingo had been suppressed proves to have had no foundation in fact, but on the contrary, the New York Journal of Commerce says, a more general hostility is manifested, and the symptoms of disaffection are more widespread. Gen. Bargas, the new Captain General, was recently purchased his entire crew on board, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

**FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**

WERE introduced into this community by

W. M. Fisk, about 1847, and a large number of

called attention to his establishment, to all con-

cemed, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.

Since that time Mr. A. G. Comstock has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-

liam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock

on hand, which, together with a fine assortment

of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the pur-

chase from him, makes our present supply

very ample.

**L. C. HOPKINS & CO.**

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have also concluded to manufacture and

keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

quality.

We are also prepared to offer special indi-

ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either

for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every

description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we in-

tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all

orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-

fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clark St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&t/wv.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

RE now receiving their large and well select-

ed stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;

Plain and Figured Merinos;

Plain and Figured All Wool Delaine;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;

White Goods, of every description;

Plaid Cottons; Japes & Linseys; Cloths; Cassimeres;

and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;

Quenware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple

and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the

times. We would call the special attention of

our customers to our stock of

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS,

DOR MATTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices.

We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and

we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house

in this or any other market. Call and price our

goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take

pleasure in showing our goods to any and every

one. GRAY & SAFFELL.

P. S. We are receiving reasonable goods every

week.

Sept. 11, 1863-w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF

NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest

bidders, for cash in hand, at the Court House

door in Versailles, (that being County Court day.)

Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1

cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBES,

Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-tds.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,

Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock,

Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8

and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.  
MONDAY..... NOVEMBER 9, 1863

DAILY COMMONWEALTH  
FOR THE  
SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$1 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring us five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publisher.

Oct. 28th, 1863.

From the FRONT.—The Nashville Dispatch, of Friday, says: "We conversed last night with a gentleman who left Chattanooga on Tuesday, and he informed us that ample supplies for the use of the army had been received before he left, and that no apprehension is felt as to the future supplies. Bragg still held Lookout Mountain, upon which he had a thirty two pounder, with which he beat a while upon Chattanooga and then upon Walker, who occupied a position below the mountain, but without accomplishing any material damage. Our informant states that large numbers of the inhabitants of lower East Tennessee are leaving that section, because of the extraordinary scarcity of the necessities of life. They are threatened with actual starvation if they stay there."

FINE VEGETABLES.—We received from our friend Geo. B. Macklin, a few days since, some of the finest turnips we have seen. They were of the White Flat Dutch and Purple Flat Dutch varieties. Some of them weighed from 5 to 6 pounds, and were firm, sweet, and juicy, not being at all pithy. We also saw a beg of Mr. Macklin's raising which, we believe, is the largest we have ever seen, it weighed 10 pounds down weight.

These vegetables will be hard to beat, although raised upon one of the poor knobs overlooking our city. If anybody can beat them let them send us specimens and we will acknowledge the fact through the columns of our paper.

Ladies!

Have you forgotten our request for the TABLEAU? We give you this little reminder, and would add that the unfortunate poor need your kind offices. Get up something, as we know you can do, and our citizens will readily respond to your efforts.

It is stated that Major General Lew Wallace will preside over the Crittenden and McCook courts of inquiry, shortly to convene in Indianapolis, Indiana.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We mentioned several weeks ago, says the Nashville Dispatch, that Mr. Abraham W. Paul, of Ohio, had brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States at that place against the Planters' and Union Banks to compel them to redeem a certain amount of their notes (\$3,600 of the Planters' and \$3,400 of the Union, as we understood) which he had presented at their respective counters for that purpose. We understood at the time that Mr. Paul was willing to receive green backs from the banks in redemption of their notes. The case was decided in the Circuit Court, Thursday, and Mr. Paul obtained judgment with interest from the date of the demand for redemption.

The people around Marquette are well over the rich deposits of silver in that neighborhood. In one locality it was believed that fifty tons of ore could be got out in a week. The veins are usually well defined, and of a character to be easily min-

CAMP OF 7TH KY. VOL. INF'TY, IN THE FIELD,  
VERMILLION BAY, LA., Oct. 13, 1863.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth:

This day Col. D. W. Lindsey, of the 22d Ky. Vol. Inf'y is taking leave of his command and regiment, to assume the more important duties of Inspector General, assigned him by the Executive of Kentucky. And since, by temporary consolidation, we were placed under his command, we would testify our appreciation of his services, as an efficient and brave commander, and a true Kentucky gentleman, deserving our highest esteem. We regret that we have lost his services among us, for he was in every respect well fitted to the duties devolved upon him, when either commanding a regiment or a brigade; and we venture the assertion that those connected with him, in the new field of labors upon which he is about entering, will find in him ability and efficiency, adequate to the performance of any duty connected with his new and untried position. We wish him God speed and success in his just begun career of usefulness, and predict for him greater and nobler deeds, which, while they reflect honor and credit upon himself, will redound to the interest, prosperity, and welfare of his own loved country; for which he has confirmed his devotion upon fields of conflict and of battle.

7TH KY. VOL. INF'TY.

A recent fight in East Tennessee be-

tween Colonel Smith, of the 2d North Caro-

lina loyal regiment, formerly of the 65th

Indiana, and a superior force of rebels com-

manded by General Robert Harrel, was a

splendid affair and showed the fighting qual-

ities of the North Carolina mountaineers. A

special to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated

Knoxville, 4th inst, says after a desperate

contest of two hours, the rebels were utterly

routed, with the loss of fifty two wounded

and forty seven killed. Col. Allen, Major

John Woolfield, and Lieut. Hyatt, influen-

tial and malignant rebels, were killed. Our

loss was three killed and nine wounded.

The gallant young Adj'tant of the regiment

Augustus George, of Dayton, was shot

through the heart. Col. Garrard of the 7th

Ohio, pursued the rebels beyond Kingsport

through Moecasin Gap and on the railroad

above. The rebels are beyond the Holston

River. Gen. Sanders has driven them be-

yond the Tennessee. The guerrillas have

been among our wagon and mail trains, but

nothing serious has happened. They are

always whipped, rebel rumors notwithstanding.

The situation is satisfactory, with fine

weather, and the troops improving in health.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.—A batch of sever-

al guerrillas was taken to Cincinnati on Mon-

day, and Lodged in McLean Barracks. They were captured by Captain Willard S.

Latham, of Licking county, Ohio, scoutmas-

ter of Maj. Jones' Fifth Battalion O. V. C.

The following is a list of their names, for

mer residence, military connection, and date

of capture:

Matthew Wilson, Bath county. Humphrey

Marshall's body-guard, captured in Bath

county, Oct. 20.

Rollins Moore, Bath county, private of 2d

Kentucky Battalion Mounted Riflemen, cap-

tured in Nicholas county, Oct. 24.

Jacob E. Soursley, Fleming county, private

2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in

Fleming county, Oct. 24.

E. J. Hamilton, Nicholas county, 2d Ken-

tucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in Nicho-

las county, Oct. 24.

F. S. Robertson, Montgomery county, 1st

Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in

Montgomery county, Nov. 1.

Benjamin Emmons, Fleming county, 2d

Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured Oc-

tober 23.

Bruce Offrey, Rowan county, 2d Kentucky

Mounted Riflemen, captured in Rowan coun-

ty, Oct. 23.

The Commercial says that these fellows

all belonged to the same band, there is no

doubt, from their close proximity to each

other; and that they are desperate and ofte

nly upon persons when there is no necessity

for it. The party who did the shooting

will, we understand, have an examination

before a court-martial.—Lou. Dem.

HORSES AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The Indianapo-

lis Journal of Thursday says: "We learn by

from Capt. Elkin, U. S. Quartermaster at

this post, that a large number of horses are

accumulating here to fill an order of three-

thousand for the Army of the Cumberland.

From fifty to one hundred arrive daily, and

are quartered at the Government stables."

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand, and caused

to be sealed the seal of the Commonwealth to

be filed in the office of the Clerk of the

Commonwealth, Nov. 14, 1863,

and the 24th day of the month.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAUL, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The two men were both young men, and one

about 18 or 20 years old, and of slender make;

the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both

with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy beard.

Nov. 6, 1863.—W.A. GAINES, P. M.

November 9, 1863—W.A. GAINES, P. M.

LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,  
ADMIRAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Nov. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

Major Gen. D. W. Lindsey is hereby appointed Inspector General of the State of Kentucky, and will be obeyed accordingly. By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,  
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Having been appointed and commissioned, by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, I hereby assume command of the Militia of this State, with my Head Quarters at Frankfort.

All communications in regard to the organization of the Recruited Militia, and State Guard, will be addressed to these Head Quarters.

My Staff will be hereafter announced in General Orders.

D. W. LINDSEY,  
Inspector Gen'l of Kentucky.

Nov. 2, 1863-2w.

\*Lou. Journal and Cin. Commercial insert three times and send bills to this office.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On Saturday last, a train ran off the track about four miles east of the shoals, on White River, Indiana. By this casualty Samuel Crow, of the Third Kentucky Infantry, (General Fry's old regiment), had his leg nearly cut off below the thigh, and died under the operation of amputation. A gentleman from our city was enabled to learn his name, and that he was a paroled prisoner, just exchanged, and returning to his regiment, and that he came from Garrard county, in this State. But for the thoughtful inquiries of our friend and informant, his relatives would probably have remained in ignorance of his melancholy fate.—Lou. Jour.

\*Never since the organization of the Navy of the United States has there been so many vessels of war in New York harbor as at the present time. There are no less than sixty two, carrying for hundred and forty-four guns—a larger force than that of the entire United States Navy before the outbreak of the rebellion.

\*Five Congregationalists, one Freewill Baptist, and two orthodox Baptist Ministers have been elected to the legislature of Vermont.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARGARET BEDFORD, wife of Mr. Elwin G. Bedford, of Bourbon county, and daughter of the late Gen. James Garrard, in the 7th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d ult., typhoid fever, Mr. HENRY D. TALBOT, oldest son of Samson Talbot, of Bourbon county.

Sept. 4, 1863-4f.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 9th day of November, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bailekamp, Mrs. M. J. Hynes, Al. D. Bradbury, Major W. N. Hampton, William Ballard, A. J. Drift, Dr. Wm. Leathers, Miss Narcissa

Chambers, Mrs. Mary Carroll, Mrs. George Grise, Mrs. E. E. Soursley, James Fitchpatrick, James Press, Miss Mary Fox, Mr. Lou.

Riley, Abram Rardin, Mrs. Nancy Rankins, Miss Mary H. Rankins, Mrs. Nancy Webb, Mrs. Mary Hazard, Mrs. Nancy Webb, Mrs. Mary Persons calling for any of the above letters will please see "Advertisement" and give date of list.

Office open from 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

November 9, 1863-11.

Proclamation by the Governor.

5000 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, David A. HAMILTON, of Georgetown, Fayette county, was taken by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading

**STATEMENT  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

**ASSETS.**

Par Value. Market Val.  
Real Estate unnumbered..... \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 88,990 92  
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit..... 111,968 05  
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... \$44,000 39,600 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 4,000 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 12,200 00  
Cleveland & T. R. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 27,750 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 27,250 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 25,500 00  
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 25,500 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 20,000 22,000 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 38,000 41,500 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,600 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tgge Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 3,000 3,360 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgge Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 12,100 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Warter.) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 25,000 28,000 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 p'r cent., quarterly..... 25,000 29,250 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int..... 75,000 86,250 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual int..... 35,000 42,940 00  
Hartford, Hartford Bonds, Town of, 1862 & 1863, 6 per cent., annual interest..... 26,000 26,000 00  
Janey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int..... 60,000 67,200 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 205,000 200,900 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 125,000 135,000 00  
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 100,000 100,000 00  
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August] 73-10 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 57,300 60,165 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,500 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest..... 31,000 35,050 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Connectic't State Stock, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 15,000 15,450 00  
Ohio State Stock, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest..... 100,000 112,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, Indiana State Stock, 2½ p'r cent., semi-annual interest, Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven, R. R. Co., Stock, 250 Shares Charlevoix River R. Co., Stock, 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., Stock, 50 Shares Conn. River Co., Stock, 10,700 15,515 00 Shares Citizens' B'sk's, Waterbury, Conn., 50 Shares Stamford B'sk's, Stamford Springs, Conn., 36 Shares Eagle B'sk's, Providence, R. I., 200 Shares Revere B'sk's, Boston, Mass., 100 Shares Safety Fund B'sk Stock, Boston, Mass., 20 Shares B'sk of the State Mo. S. K., St. Louis, Mo., 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'sk, Phil. Pa., 40 Shares Attn B'sk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S. K., Hartford, Conn., 200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Charter Oak B'sk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 27 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S. K., Hartford, Conn., 500 Shares Hartford B'sk's, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Merch'ts & Manufacturers B'sk's, H'd. C., 300 Shares Phenix B'sk's, Hartford, Conn., 250 Shares State B'sk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'sk Co., Hartf'd, Conn., 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'sk's, N. Y. City, 300 Shares B'sk Am. S. K., N. Y. City, 800 Shares Broadway Bank S. K., N. Y. City, 300 Shares Butchers & Drapers B'sk's, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Comerican Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'sk's, N. Y. City, 300 Shares Importers and Traders B'sk's, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Comerican Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares Market B'sk's, N. Y. City, 1200 Shares Mechanics B'sk Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'sk's, N. Y., 400 Shares Metropolitan B'sk Stock, N. Y. City, 320 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'sk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'sk's, New York City, 200 Shares North River B'sk Stock, N. Y. City, 300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares B'sk North America S. K., N. Y. City, 200 Shares Bank of the Republic S. K., N. Y. City, 400 Shares Ocean B'sk Stock, New York City, 400 Shares Peoples B'sk Stock, New York City, 500 Shares Phenix B'sk Stock, N. Y. City, 400 Shares Union Bank S. K., New York City, 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S. K., N. Y. City, 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,600 00 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S. K., N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00 Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

**LIABILITIES.**

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None. Losses adjusted and due, None. Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

10,000 12,200 00

25,000 27,750 00

25,000 27,250 00

25,000 25,500 00

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